Please amend the claims as follows:

1-32. Cancelled.

33. (New) A method for cooling an internal combustion engine using a reduced toxicity, ethylene glycol and water based heat transfer fluid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) formulating a heat transfer fluid comprising (1) a glycol component consisting of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, wherein the weight of the propylene glycol is between 5% to less than 30% of the total weight of the glycol component and wherein the glycol component has an oral rat LD_{50} of about 15,000 mg/kg or greater, and (2) water, wherein the water comprises between 40% and 70% by weight of the total weight of the heat transfer fluid; and

(b) substantially filling the cooling system of the internal combustion engine with the heat transfer fluid such that the heat transfer fluid absorbs heat that is produced by the internal combustion engine and releases the absorbed heat to the atmosphere.

34. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein the heat transfer fluid further comprises at least one of the following additives: a buffer, corrosion inhibitor, defoamer, dye, scale inhibitor, surfactant or chelant.

35. (New) A method for cooling a heat generating device having a liquid water based cooling system using a reduced toxicity, ethylene glycol and water based heat transfer fluid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) formulating a heat transfer fluid comprising (1) a glycol component consisting of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol, wherein the weight of the propylene

glycol is between 5% to less than 30% of the total weight of the glycol component and wherein the glycol component has an oral rat LD_{50} of about 15,000 mg/kg or greater, and (2) water, wherein the water comprises between 40% and 70% by weight of the total weight of the heat transfer fluid; and

(b) substantially filling the cooling system of the heat generating device with the heat transfer fluid such that the heat transfer fluid absorbs heat that is produced by the heat generating device and releases the absorbed heat to the atmosphere.

36. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the heat transfer fluid further comprises at least one of the following additives: a buffer, corrosion inhibitor, defoamer, dye, scale inhibitor, surfactant or chelant.

37. (New) A method for cooling an internal combustion engine having a liquid water based cooling system using a reduced toxicity, ethylene glycol and water based heat transfer fluid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) formulating a heat transfer fluid comprising (1) a polyhydric alcohol component consisting of ethylene glycol and glycerol, wherein the weight of the glycerol is between 5% and 20% of the total weight of the polyhydric alcohol component and wherein the polyhydric alcohol component has an oral rat LD_{50} of about 15,000 mg/kg or greater, and (2) water, wherein the water comprises between 40% and 70% by weight of the total weight of the heat transfer fluid; and

(b) substantially filling the cooling system of the internal combustion engine with the heat transfer fluid such that the heat transfer fluid absorbs heat that is produced by the internal combustion engine and releases the absorbed heat to the atmosphere.

38. (New) The method of claim 37, wherein the heat transfer fluid further comprises at least one of the following additives: a buffer, corrosion inhibitor, defoamer, dye, scale inhibitor, surfactant or chelant.

39. (New) A method for cooling a heat generating device having a liquid water based cooling system using a reduced toxicity, ethylene glycol and water based heat transfer fluid, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) formulating a heat transfer fluid comprising (1) a polyhydric alcohol component consisting of ethylene glycol and glycerol, wherein the weight of the glycerol is between 5% and 20% of the total weight of the polyhydric alcohol component and wherein the polyhydric alcohol component has an oral rat LD_{50} of about 15,000 mg/kg or greater, and (2) water, wherein the water comprises between 40% and 70% by weight of the total weight of the heat transfer fluid; and

(b) substantially filling the cooling system of the heat generating device with the heat transfer fluid such that the heat transfer fluid absorbs heat that is produced by the heat generating device and releases the absorbed heat to the atmosphere.

40. (New) The method of claim 39, wherein the heat transfer fluid further comprises at least one of the following additives: a buffer, corrosion inhibitor, defoamer, dye, scale inhibitor, surfactant or chelant.